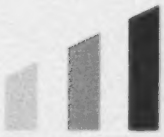
Artists in Small and Rural Municipalities in Canada

Based on the 2006 Census



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ARTISTS IN SMALL AND RURAL MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA

Section 1: Introduction and Methodology

This report provides an analysis of artists residing in small and rural municipalities in Canada. "Small and rural" municipalities are defined as those municipalities[1] with fewer than 50,000 residents, based on 2006 municipal boundaries. The text of the report focuses on municipalities in each province or region with an above-average concentration of artists, while an appendix provides information about all 261 small and rural municipalities with at least 40 artists.

- This section of the report provides an introduction and important points about the methodology used to count artists.
- Section 2 provides a discussion of the importance of tracking artists in small and rural municipalities.
- Section 3 presents the small and rural municipalities with the highest concentration of artists in Canada in 2006.
- Section 4 highlights the small and rural municipalities with the largest changes in artists between 2001 and 2006.
- Section 5 provides a brief profile of artists in small and rural municipalities in each province and region of the country. Changes in the number of artists between 2001 and 2006 are also highlighted in this section.
- The final section presents a summary of the report's key findings.
- Appendix A provides detailed tables about all 261 small and rural municipalities with at least 40 artists.
- Appendix B provides descriptions of the nine arts occupation groups.

This study complements recent *Statistical Insights on the Arts* reports on artists in Canada, the provinces and large cities. The national profile of artists found that there are 140,000 artists in Canada who spent more time at their art than at any other occupation in May 2006. Artists represent 0.77% of the overall Canadian labour force. The report also noted that the average earnings of artists are $22,700, compared with an average of $36,300 for all Canadian workers. The gap between artists' average earnings and overall labour force earnings is 37%.

One-quarter of the 140,000 artists in Canada reside in small and rural municipalities (36,500 artists, or 26%). This is almost exactly the same number of artists that reside in the cities of Toronto and Montreal combined (35,700). Artists represent 0.54% of the combined local labour forces in small and rural municipalities in Canada, lower than the Canadian average of 0.77%.

Visual artists and craftspeople are the artists who are most likely to reside in small and rural municipalities. Almost one-half of artisans and craftspersons (47%) reside in small and rural

[1] Known as "Census subdivisions" in Statistics Canada data.

municipalities, while 35% of painters, sculptors and other visual artists do so. The artists that are *least* likely to reside in small and rural municipalities are actors and comedians (15% do so), followed by producers, directors, choreographers and other related occupations (18%) and conductors, composers and arrangers (19%).

Census data is available for the 261 small and rural municipalities with 40 or more artists. These 261 small and rural municipalities are home to 21,100 artists, representing 15% of all Canadian artists. In the 261 small and rural municipalities with reliable data, artists comprise 0.79% of the combined local labour forces.

Finding full-time or full-year work is a major challenge for many artists. The 2006 census counted those who worked at their artistic occupation more than any other occupation between May 7 and 13, 2006 (the census reference week). In smaller or rural regions of the country, full-time and full-year artistic work may be less available than in larger cities. As such, fewer artists in smaller and rural regions might be counted as artists in the census data.

Data is reported for the municipal boundaries that existed in 2006. Hill Strategies Research examined all municipal changes in Canada between 2001 and 2006 but was not able to re-calculate 2001 figures based on 2006 municipal boundaries. As such, 2001 data is not reported for municipalities with boundary changes during this time. In addition, 2001 data is not reported for municipalities with less than 40 artists in 2001. Historical data is available and reliable for 164 small and rural municipalities, or 63% of the 261 municipalities with at least 40 artists in 2006.

Artists' average earnings are provided for municipalities where at least 250 artists reported earnings. There are only four small municipalities with at least 250 artists: the District of West Vancouver and the City of North Vancouver (British Columbia), as well as Saint-Lambert and Westmount (Quebec).

Key methodological notes

Nine occupations are included as artists:

- actors and comedians;
- artisans and craftspersons;
- authors and writers;
- conductors, composers and arrangers;
- dancers;
- musicians and singers;
- other performers;
- painters, sculptors and other visual artists (identified in this report as "visual artists"); and
- producers, directors, choreographers and related occupations.

There are some key aspects to note about the census classification of artists:

- Individuals are classified in the occupation in which they worked the most hours between May 7 and 13, 2006 (the census reference week).
- Individuals who are employed or self-employed are captured in each occupation.
- Artists who teach in post-secondary, secondary or elementary schools are classified as teachers or professors and are therefore excluded from the count of artists.
- Artists may have worked in any sector of the economy, not just in cultural organizations.
- Canadians 15 or older are captured in the occupational data.
- A count of artists is provided for municipalities where at least 40 artists reported earnings.

Regarding the earnings statistics:

- The 2006 census collected earnings information for 2005, the most recent full calendar year.
- This report includes only those artists who reported some employment or self-employment earnings. This provides a reasonable estimate of the number of people who commit a significant amount of time to their art. However, this restriction means that the 11% of individuals in the nine arts occupations who reported no employment or self-employment earnings in 2005 are excluded from the analysis.
- The earnings statistics include an individual's wages and salaries as well as net self-employment income. Other income sources, such as income from government programs, pensions or investments, are excluded from the earnings statistics.
- Artists' project grants are not included in employment earnings but are captured in a separate component of income ("other income") that was not available in the custom data request.
- The earnings statistics include amounts received from all employment and self-employment positions in 2005, not just the position at which the respondent worked the most hours during the census reference week. In some cases, individuals may have worked in a different occupation in 2005 (the basis for earnings statistics) than the one in which they worked the most hours during the census reference week (the basis for occupational classifications).

Choice of nine arts occupations

In this report, the term "artists" is used to describe those Canadians 15 or older reporting employment or self-employment earnings in nine occupation groups that were identified as artistic in discussions by arts sector representatives prior to the analysis of the 2001 census. In 2008, the nine occupation groups were reconfirmed as priority occupations for the *Statistical Insights on the Arts* series during discussions between Hill Strategies Research, the Canada Council for the Arts, the Ontario Arts Council and the Department of Canadian Heritage.[2]

As noted in previous research by the Canada Council for the Arts (*Artists in the Labour Force*, 1999), the nine occupations were selected as "artists" on the basis of two key criteria: 1) the artistic nature of the occupations, based on occupation titles and descriptions;[3] and 2) the most common types of professional artists who are eligible to apply to arts councils for funding. Although occupation categories used in Statistics Canada data are not quite as precise and detailed as the types of artists eligible for arts council funding, there are many similarities.

Census strengths and limitations in counting artists

Despite its limitations, the 2006 census is one of the best available sources of information on artists in Canada. The census provides occupation estimates based on a very large population base: the 20% of households that completed a long census form. Census data allows us to provide a very detailed and reliable statistical portrait of artists in Canada.

However, the census is not a perfect source for information about artists. One gap in the Statistics Canada occupational classification is the fact that there is no distinct category for filmmakers or other media artists. The closest categories are "producers, directors, choreographers and related occupations" (which includes a number of artforms), "film and video camera operators" and "painters, sculptors and other visual artists".

Another example of an occupation group that is not a perfect fit for artists is the authors and writers category. This occupation group includes a broader range of writers than simply novelists, poets and other "artistic" writers. As can be seen in the occupation definition, a fairly broad range of writers (but not journalists) are included in this category: "Authors and writers plan, research and write books, scripts, storyboards, plays, essays, speeches, manuals, specifications and other non-journalistic articles for publication or presentation. They are employed by advertising agencies, governments, large corporations, private consulting firms, publishing firms, multimedia/new-media companies and other establishments, or they may be self-employed."

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[2] Other occupation groups, such as photographers, were also considered for inclusion in the analysis. However, further investigation found that a large majority of photographers captured by the census work as commercial photographers, which would limit the usefulness of including photographers in the analysis.

[3] See the Appendix for full occupational descriptions. The nine arts occupations were drawn from the 2006 National Occupation Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), http://www.statcan.gc.ca/subjects-sujets/standard-norme/soc-cnp/2006/noc2006-cnp2006-eng.htm.

Another issue is the timing of the census. The classification of occupations is based on the job that respondents spend the most hours at during the week of Sunday, May 7 to Saturday, May 13, 2006. This is an "in between" period for many artistic endeavours. For example, many performing arts organizations have seasons that extend from the fall to the spring. These seasons may be finished before the week of May 7, leaving some artists to find other employment during the late spring and summer. Other organizations may have summer seasons that do not begin in early May.

The focus on the job where the individual worked the most hours affects census labour force counts. Having multiple jobs is an important facet of the working life of many artists. Some may work more hours at other jobs during the week than at their art. Due to this, census-based estimates of artists are likely to be somewhat low.

Even though the census provides a very large sample, this still has limits. Some breakdowns of the number of artists in areas with lower populations are less accurate because of the fairly small sample of artists in these locations. In addition, Statistics Canada's efforts to ensure confidentiality of individual responses result in some distortion of the estimates of artists in areas with low populations.[4]

Census data has some specific limitations concerning Aboriginal people. Census enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before completion on some Indian reserves and settlements. Overall, however, it appears that the coverage of Aboriginal people was better in the 2006 census than ever before. Statistics Canada notes that, in 2006, there were 22 incompletely enumerated reserves, down from 30 in 2001 and 77 in 1996.[5]

The census is conducted once every five years, limiting the analysis of trends over time to the census years.

Given these limitations, census data will not fill all analytical needs. Despite its limitations, the 2006 census is one of the best available sources of information on artists in Canada.[6]

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[4] This includes "random rounding" of small figures, whereby occupation groups with 1 to 10 individuals are rounded to 0 or 10 on a random basis. This results in some distortion of the estimates of artists in individual occupations or small population areas.

[5] See *2006 Census: A decade of comparable data on Aboriginal Peoples*, available at http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/aboriginal-autochtones-eng.cfm.

[6] Membership in artist associations is another possible source of data. However, this would not provide complete information as only some artists belong to associations. In addition, some artists who belong to an association may not be active as an artist in a specific year.

Section 2: Why is it important to track artists in small and rural municipalities?

A number of recent reports have shown how the arts can contribute to the quality of life as well as the social and economic well-being of small and rural communities. These reports have also examined factors that attract artists or contribute to the vitality of the arts in small and rural communities.

The Creative City Network of Canada commissioned a series of reports on *Developing and Revitalizing Rural Communities through Arts and Creativity*. The summary overview of these reports indicates that "arts, culture and heritage are viewed not only as amenities to improve the quality of life, but as a foundation upon which the future of these rural/small communities rests. The arts and creative activities can profoundly affect the ability of a town not only to survive over time, but to thrive."[7] Rural festivals, events and facilities can help create and maintain rural identities, foster a collective sense of belonging, as well as enable community-building and community cohesion.

The Creative City Network report also notes that artists and other creative workers can be drawn to rural areas by the quality of life, an appealing landscape, lower rents, strong artistic concentrations, access to urban markets, opportunities for part-time employment, a local organizational catalyst, or the overall size of the community or region.

A literature review in the same series provides a schema hypothesizing "what makes the arts thrive in (rural/small) towns".[8] Factors include community recognition of the value of the arts and heritage, individual champions, catalytic events, leadership organization, media coverage, regular arts activity, a "critical mass of artists", funding, organizational support, and many more. The literature review also outlines the variety of potential social, cultural, economic, health, psychological and interpersonal impacts of the arts.

Another recent report (*Economies in Transition: Leveraging Cultural Assets for Prosperity*, The Ontario Rural Council) indicates that "many rural and small town communities have a wide range of cultural assets (creative occupations, facilities and spaces, community organizations, cultural heritage, natural heritage, festivals and events, creative industries/businesses) that could form the foundation for attracting and supporting creative sector businesses and jobs".[9]

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[7] *Developing and Revitalizing Rural Communities through Arts and Creativity: Summary Overview*, Creative City Network of Canada, March 2009, p. 1.
[8] *Developing and Revitalizing Rural Communities through Arts and Creativity: An International Literature Review and Inventory of Resources*, Creative City Network of Canada, March 2009, p. 17.
[9] *Economies in Transition: Leveraging Cultural Assets for Prosperity*, The Ontario Rural Council, July 2009, p. 5.

Section 3: Small and rural municipalities with the highest concentration of artists in Canada in 2006

Figure 1 depicts the concentration of artists in Canada's 10 most artistic small and rural municipalities. Six of the 10 municipalities are in British Columbia, while three are in Quebec's Eastern Townships, and one is in Nunavut. These 10 small and rural municipalities have much higher artistic concentrations than larger Canadian municipalities (i.e., those with a population of 50,000 or more). In fact, Vancouver, the large city with the highest concentration of artists, would rank only 21st among the smaller municipalities.

West Bolton (in Quebec's Eastern Townships) is the only municipality in Canada with over 10% of its labour force in arts occupations. West Bolton's concentration of artists (10.47%) is over 13 times the Canadian average (0.77%) and more than four times the level in Vancouver (2.35%). The Eastern Township's *Tour des Arts*, a studio tour, "is set amidst some of the Eastern Townships' most spectacular backroads countryside -- the hills and valleys around Brome, Sutton, Bolton, and Mansonville.... the *Tour des Arts* is the oldest of the Townships' regional arts tours [established in 1988], and features stops at studios and workshops of forty of the region's most talented artists and artisans."[10]

Cape Dorset, Nunavut, is the second-ranked municipality (9.47% of its labour force in arts occupations). According to Cape Dorset's website, carving and printmaking are major economic activities in the municipality that calls itself the "Inuit Art Capital of Canada".[11] Two well-known Cape Dorset visual artists are Kenojuak Ashevak (a recipient of the Order of Canada whose best-known works are prints and drawings) and carver Ohito Ashoona (recipient of the 2002 National Aboriginal Achievement Award for arts and culture).

The third-ranked municipality is Comox-Strathcona K, a Regional District Electoral Area encompassing Denman and Hornby Islands in British Columbia (9.17% of its labour force in arts occupations). Just off the eastern coast of Vancouver Island, the islands are known to both tourists and residents for their strong artistic communities. According to RealHornby.com, "Hornby Island has a diverse and talented community of artists, many who have committed a lifetime to their craft."[12] DenmanIsland.com indicates that "Denman residents produce an abundance of unique arts & crafts and have helped the small Gulf Island earn an esteemed reputation around the world."[13] The islands are home to a number of music events and festivals, as well as the Denman Island Arts Centre.

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[10] Townships Heritage Web Magazine, developed by the Townshippers' Association, http://www.townshipsheritage.com/Eng/Archives/News/tourdesarts.html. See also http://www.tourdesarts.com. . Both pages viewed December 31, 2009.

[11] See http://www.capedorset.ca/en/index.asp. Viewed December 31, 2009.

[12] See http://www.realhornby.com/creations/artists/. Viewed December 31, 2009.

[13] See http://www.denmanisland.com/. Viewed December 31, 2009.

Figure 1: Ten small and rural municipalities with the highest concentration of artists, 2006

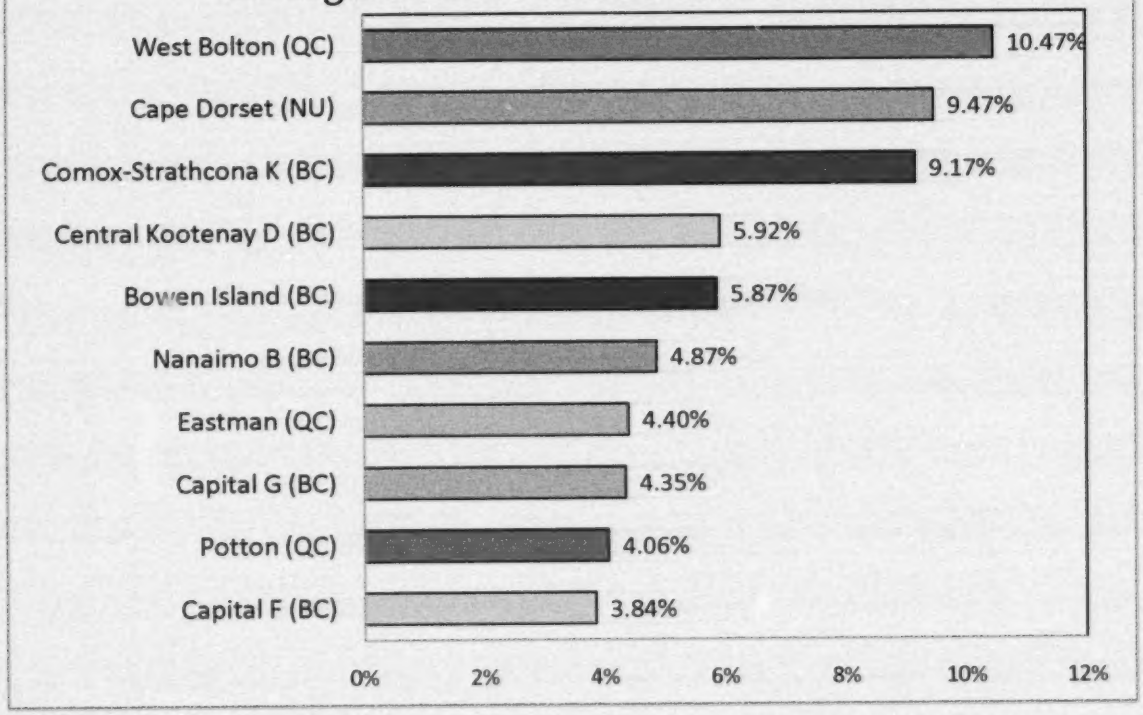


Table 1 provides further information about the 10 small and rural municipalities in Canada with the highest concentration of artists. Of note:

- Nine of the 10 municipalities have an overall labour force of fewer than 3,000 people.
- Five of the municipalities are new to this list compared with a *Statistical Insights on the Arts* report based on 2001 census data (West Bolton, Central Kootenay D, Eastman, Capital G and Potton).

Table 1: Ten small and rural municipalities with the highest concentration of artists in 2006

Rank	Municipality	Prov.	Type	Location	Number of artists	Overall labour force	Concentration of artists
1	West Bolton	QC	MÉ	Eastern Townships	45	430	10.47%
2	Cape Dorset	NU	HAM	Baffin Island	45	475	9.47%
3	Comox-Strathcona K	BC	RDA	Denman & Hornby Islands	110	1,200	9.17%
4	Central Kootenay D	BC	RDA	Southcentral BC, near Nelson	50	845	5.92%
5	Bowen Island	BC	IM	Northwest of Vancouver	130	2,215	5.87%
6	Nanaimo B	BC	RDA	Gabriola, DeCourcy, Mudge Islands	110	2,260	4.87%
7	Eastman	QC	MÉ	Eastern Townships	40	910	4.40%
8	Capital G	BC	RDA	Galiano, Saturna, Mayne, North & South Pender Islands	130	2,990	4.35%
9	Potton	QC	CT	Eastern Townships	40	985	4.06%
10	Capital F	BC	RDA	Saltspring Island	215	5,595	3.84%
Canada					**140,040**	**18,201,300**	**0.77%**

Municipal structures and types are different for each province and territory.
The following municipality types are included in the above table: CT=Canton, HAM=Hamlet, IM=Island Municipality, MÉ=Municipalité, RDA=Regional District Electoral Area.
Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on a 2006 census custom data request.

The purple flags in Map 1 denote the 10 small and rural municipalities in Canada with the highest concentration of artists. Six of the 10 municipalities are in British Columbia, while three are in Quebec's Eastern Townships, and one is in Nunavut.

Map 1: Ten small and rural municipalities with the highest concentration of artists in 2006

Section 4: Small and rural municipalities with the largest changes in artists between 2001 and 2006

There are 164 small and rural municipalities with reliable census data from 2001 and no boundary changes between 2001 and 2006. In these 164 municipalities, the number of artists grew by 4% between 2001 and 2006. In comparison, the overall labour force in these 164 municipalities grew by 14% during the same timeframe.

The growth in the number of artists in these small and rural municipalities (4%) was less than the growth in Canada as a whole (7%) and in the 92 larger cities with reliable historical data (8%).

Because there are only two time points (2001 and 2006), these results should be used with some caution. Additional years' data would be helpful in establishing more definitive results regarding trends over time.

Many small municipalities saw significant changes – both increases and decreases – in the number of artists captured in the 2001 and 2006 census data. Relatively small numbers (e.g., 40 or 50 artists) can make big differences in the number and concentration of artists in these municipalities.

Table 2 provides data regarding the eight small and rural municipalities with the largest increase in the concentration of artists between 2001 and 2006. Three of the eight municipalities are in British Columbia, three are in Ontario, and two are in Quebec.

Each of these municipalities had an increase of at least 0.5% in their artistic concentration. The three municipalities with the largest increase are Capital G Regional District Electoral Area (BC, 1.05% increase), Comox-Strathcona K Regional District Electoral Area (BC, 0.99% increase), and Dorval (QC, 0.91% increase).

Table 2: Eight small and rural municipalities with the largest increase in the concentration of artists between 2001 and 2006

Municipality	Prov	Type	Number of artists in 2001	Number of artists in 2006	Concentration of artists in 2001	Concentration of artists in 2006	Change in %
Capital G	BC	RDA	65	130	3.30%	4.35%	1.05%
Comox-Strathcona K	BC	RDA	85	110	8.17%	9.17%	0.99%
Dorval	QC	CY	55	155	0.58%	1.49%	0.91%
Mont-Royal	QC	V	55	130	0.57%	1.25%	0.68%
Bracebridge	ON	T	40	110	0.53%	1.17%	0.64%
Scugog	ON	TP	70	160	0.62%	1.23%	0.61%
Esquimalt	BC	DM	55	120	0.61%	1.14%	0.53%
Mono	ON	T	40	65	0.97%	1.48%	0.51%
Canada			**130,695**	**140,040**	**0.80%**	**0.77%**	**-0.03%**

Municipal structures and types are different for each province and territory.
The following municipality types are included in the above table: CY=City; DM=District Municipality; RDA=Regional District Electoral Area; T=Town; TP=Township; V=Ville.
Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on 2001 and 2006 census custom data requests.

There were 41 small and rural municipalities with at least a 30% increase in the number of artists between 2001 and 2006. On the other hand, there were 15 small and rural municipalities with at least a 30% *decrease* in the number of artists between 2001 and 2006.

Table 3 provides data regarding the 12 small and rural municipalities with at least a doubling of the number of artists between 2001 and 2006. None of these municipalities had more than 160 artists in 2006.

Four of these 12 small and rural municipalities are in Quebec, four are in Ontario, three are in British Columbia, and one is in Alberta. Grande Prairie, Alberta, saw the number of artists more than triple between 2001 and 2006, the highest increase in Canada. The number of artists also nearly tripled in Dorval (QC) and Bracebridge (ON).

Table 3: Twelve small and rural municipalities with the largest increase in the number of artists between 2001 and 2006

Municipality	Prov	Type	Number of artists in 2001	Number of artists in 2006	% change in artists	Concentration of artists in 2001	Concentration of artists in 2006
Grande Prairie	AB	CY	50	155	210%	0.21%	0.49%
Dorval	QC	CÉ	55	155	182%	0.58%	1.49%
Bracebridge	ON	T	40	110	175%	0.53%	1.17%
Saint-Eustache	QC	V	45	115	156%	0.20%	0.46%
Mont-Royal	QC	V	55	130	136%	0.57%	1.25%
Scugog	ON	TP	70	160	129%	0.62%	1.23%
Esquimalt	BC	DM	55	120	118%	0.61%	1.14%
Collingwood	ON	T	40	85	113%	0.48%	0.89%
Mirabel	QC	V	50	105	110%	0.33%	0.51%
Capital G	BC	RDA	65	130	100%	3.30%	4.35%
Vernon	BC	CY	60	120	100%	0.37%	0.63%
Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield	ON	TP	45	90	100%	0.51%	0.89%
Canada			**130,695**	**140,040**	**7%**	**0.80%**	**0.77%**

Municipal structures and types are different for each province and territory.
The following municipality types are included in the above table: CÉ=Cité; CY=City; DM=District Municipality; RDA=Regional District Electoral Area; T=Town; TP=Township; V=Ville.
Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on 2001 and 2006 census custom data requests.

Section 5: Artists in small and rural municipalities in each province or region

The north

There are 630 artists in the three territories who spent more time at their art than at any other occupation in May 2006. Artists represent 1.06% of the overall labour force in the three territories. Nunavut's 250 artists represent a strikingly large percentage of the territory's labour force (1.86%, more than double the national average of 0.77%). Yukon's 210 artists represent 1.04% of the territory's labour force, while the Northwest Territories' 180 artists account for 0.71% of the overall labour force.

Four municipalities in the territories have reliable data on artists. All four have a concentration of artists that is above the national average (0.77%):

- Cape Dorset, Nunavut, with 9.47% of its labour force in the arts, has the second-highest concentration of artists among all Canadian municipalities. Cape Dorset has 45 artists among 475 total workers.
- Iqaluit, Nunavut, has an artistic concentration of 1.50%, about double the national average.
- Whitehorse, Yukon, has 135 artists among an overall labour force of 13,620, for an artistic concentration of 0.99%.
- Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, has 110 artists among an overall labour force of 12,790 (0.86%).

Table 4 presents the number and concentration of artists in these northern municipalities.

Table 4: Artists in small and rural municipalities in the territories in 2006

Municipality	Territory	Type	Number of artists	Overall labour force	Concentration of artists
Cape Dorset	NU	HAM	45	475	9.47%
Iqaluit	NU	T	55	3,665	1.50%
Whitehorse	YT	CY	135	13,620	0.99%
Yellowknife	NT	CY	110	12,790	0.86%
Totals for all three territories			**630**	**58,875**	**1.06%**

Municipality types: CY=City; HAM=Hamlet; T=Town.
Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on a 2006 census custom data request.

In Yellowknife, the concentration of artists increased from 0.56% in 2001 to 0.86% in 2006. In the three other northern municipalities, the concentration of artists decreased between 2001 and 2006: from 22.68% to 9.47% in Cape Dorset; from 1.62% to 1.50% in Iqaluit; and from 1.53% to 0.99% in Whitehorse.

More information about artists in these four northern municipalities is provided in the detailed tables in Appendix A.

British Columbia

There are 25,900 artists in British Columbia who spent more time at their art than at any other occupation in May 2006. Artists represent 1.08% of the overall provincial labour force. Among the 10 provinces, British Columbia has the largest percentage of its labour force in arts occupations (1.08%), the only province above 1% and a figure that is well above the Canadian average of 0.77%.

Fifty-nine small and rural municipalities in British Columbia have reliable data on artists. Of these, 42 have a concentration of artists that is above the national average (0.77%).

Table 5 presents the number and concentration of artists in the 14 small and rural municipalities in British Columbia with a concentration of artists that is above 2%:

- Nine of these municipalities are located on or close to Vancouver Island (see Map 2).
- Another two municipalities are located northwest of Vancouver: Bowen Island and Sunshine Coast D (see Map 2).
- The three other municipalities are located in the Kootenay and Okanagan regions of the B.C. interior (Central Kootenay D, Central Kootenay F and North Okanagan F).

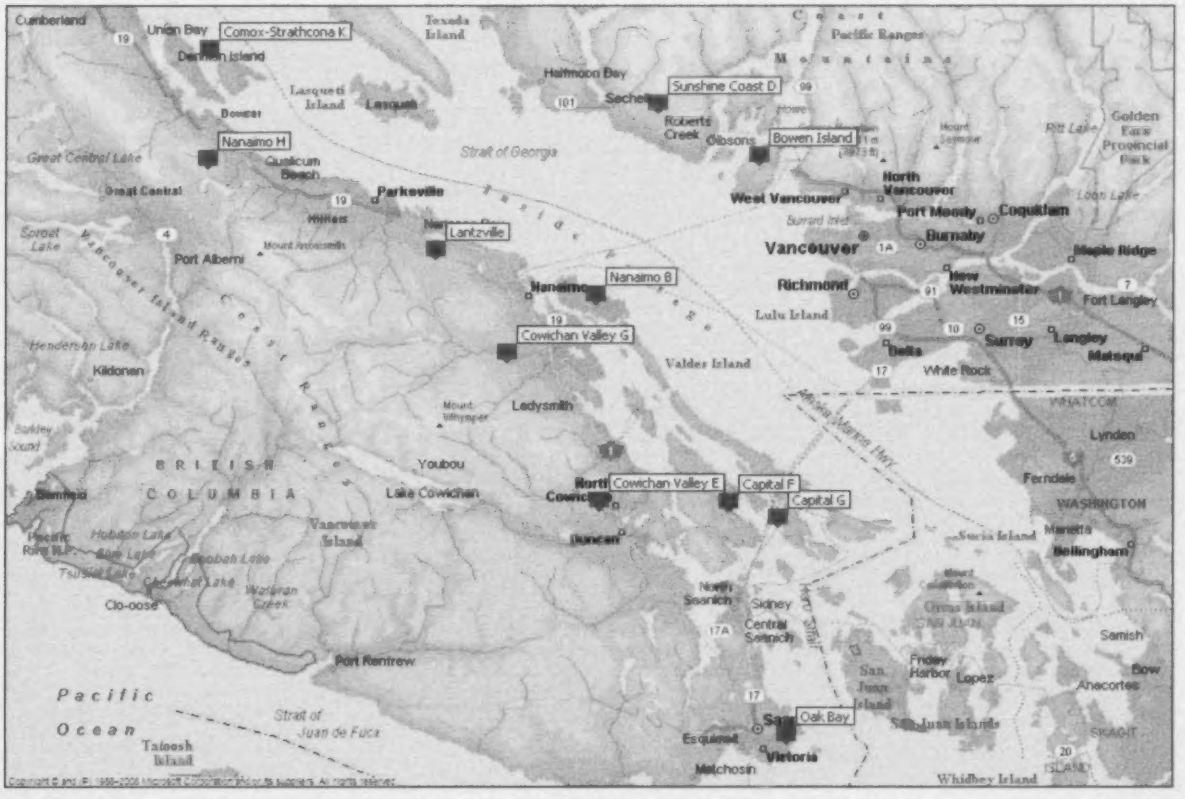
Table 5: Fourteen small and rural municipalities in British Columbia with the highest concentration of artists in 2006

Municipality	Type	Number of artists	Overall labour force	Concentration of artists
Comox-Strathcona K	RDA	110	1,200	9.17%
Central Kootenay D	RDA	50	845	5.92%
Bowen Island	IM	130	2,215	5.87%
Nanaimo B	RDA	110	2,260	4.87%
Capital G	RDA	130	2,990	4.35%
Capital F	RDA	215	5,595	3.84%
Cowichan Valley G	RDA	45	1,265	3.56%
Cowichan Valley E	RDA	60	2,320	2.59%
Lantzville	DM	55	2,235	2.46%
Nanaimo H	RDA	45	1,855	2.43%
Central Kootenay F	RDA	55	2,275	2.42%
Sunshine Coast D	RDA	45	2,065	2.18%
Oak Bay	DM	220	10,265	2.14%
North Okanagan F	RDA	50	2,390	2.09%
British Columbia totals		**25,890**	**2,392,805**	**1.08%**

Municipality types: DM=District Municipality; IM=Island Municipality; RDA=Regional District Electoral Area.
Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on a 2006 census custom data request.

The purple flags in Map 2 denote the 11 small and rural municipalities in western British Columbia with a concentration of artists that is above 2%. The three highly-ranked municipalities in the B.C. interior (Central Kootenay D, Central Kootenay F and North Okanagan F) are not shown on this map.

Map 2: Eleven small and rural municipalities in western B.C. with a high concentration of artists in 2006



The average earnings of artists are reliable for two of the larger "small" B.C. municipalities (population between 42,000 and 45,000): artists in the District of West Vancouver have average earnings of $45,000, while artists residing in the City of North Vancouver earn, on average, $29,600.

There are 42 small and rural municipalities in British Columbia with reliable data on artists in both 2001 and 2006. Of these, 15 saw an increase in their concentration of artists, while the other 27 saw a decrease.

Table 6 presents the change in the number and concentration of artists in the 11 small and rural municipalities in British Columbia with the largest increase in the concentration of artists (0.2% or more). The Capital G and Comox-Strathcona K Regional District Electoral Areas both saw very large increases in their concentration of artists (1.05% and 0.99%, respectively).

Table 6: Eleven small and rural municipalities in British Columbia with the largest increase in the concentration of artists between 2001 and 2006

Municipality	Type	Number of artists in 2001	Number of artists in 2006	Concentration of artists in 2001	Concentration of artists in 2006	Change in %
Capital G	RDA	65	130	3.30%	4.35%	1.05%
Comox-Strathcona K	RDA	85	110	8.17%	9.17%	0.99%
Esquimalt	DM	55	120	0.61%	1.14%	0.53%
Nanaimo F	RDA	45	80	1.50%	1.97%	0.47%
Central Kootenay F	RDA	45	55	1.99%	2.42%	0.43%
Nelson	CY	75	100	1.47%	1.84%	0.36%
Port Alberni	CY	40	75	0.50%	0.82%	0.32%
Prince Rupert	CY	40	55	0.49%	0.75%	0.26%
Vernon	CY	60	120	0.37%	0.63%	0.25%
Nanaimo G	RDA	40	55	1.26%	1.49%	0.23%
Port Moody	CY	140	210	1.01%	1.22%	0.22%
British Columbia totals		**24,080**	**25,890**	**1.13%**	**1.08%**	**-0.05%**

Municipality types: CY=City; DM=District Municipality; RDA=Regional District Electoral Area.
Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on 2001 and 2006 census custom data requests.

More information about artists in the 59 small and rural municipalities in British Columbia with reliable data is provided in the detailed tables in Appendix A.

Prairie Provinces

There are 19,100 artists in the three Prairie provinces who spent more time at their art than at any other occupation in May 2006. Artists represent 0.59% of the region's overall labour force. In Alberta, the 12,200 artists represent 0.59% of the overall provincial labour force. Saskatchewan's 3,000 artists represent 0.55% of the provincial labour force, while the 3,900 artists in Manitoba account for 0.60% of the labour force.

Of the 22 small and rural municipalities in the Prairie provinces with reliable data on artists, seven have a concentration of artists that is above the national average (0.77%). Table 7 presents the number and concentration of artists in the seven small and rural municipalities on the Prairies with a concentration of artists that is above the national average:

- The top-ranked Prairie municipality is Steinbach, Manitoba, with a concentration of artists of 1.06%.
- Three of the seven municipalities are in Alberta, two are in Saskatchewan, and two are in Manitoba.

Table 7: Seven small and rural municipalities in the Prairie provinces with the highest concentration of artists in 2006

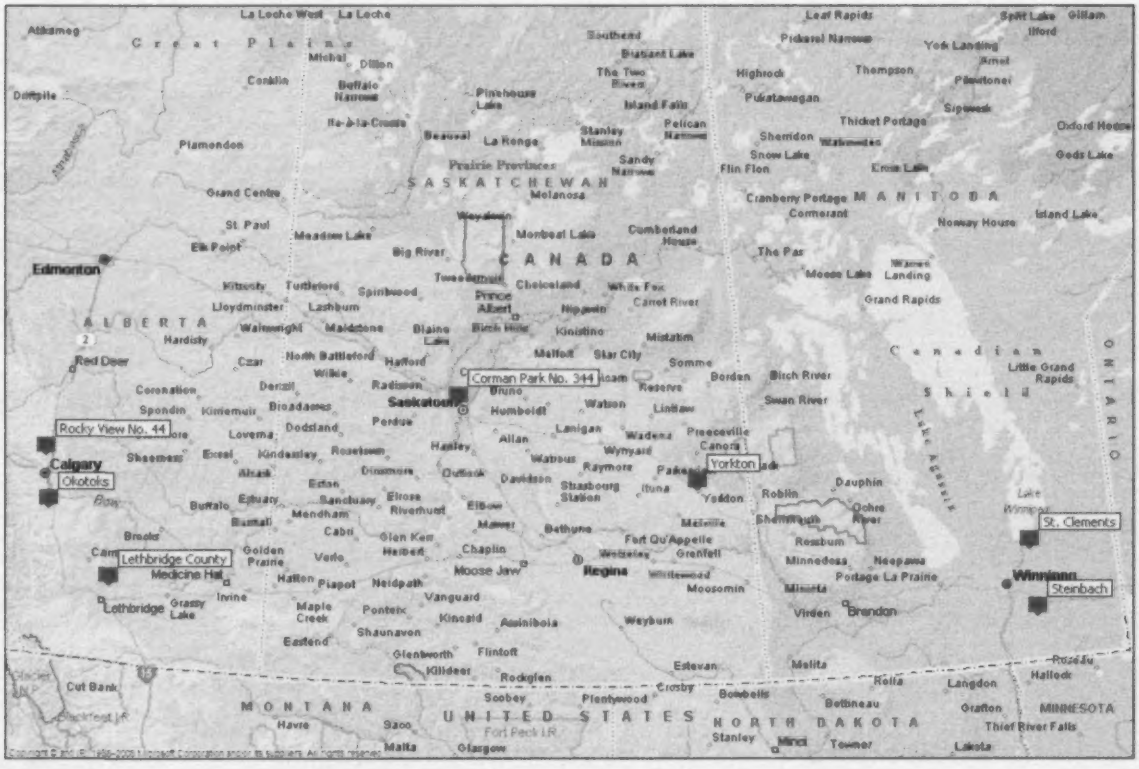
Municipality	Prov	Type	Number of artists	Overall labour force	Concentration of artists
Steinbach	MB	CY	65	6,160	1.06%
Corman Park No. 344	SK	RM	55	5,395	1.02%
Rocky View No. 44	AB	MD	195	21,750	0.90%
Yorkton	SK	CY	75	8,380	0.89%
St. Clements	MB	RM	55	6,305	0.87%
Okotoks	AB	T	90	10,790	0.83%
Lethbridge County	AB	CM	45	5,575	0.81%
Totals for all three Prairie provinces			**19,125**	**3,262,715**	**0.59%**

Municipality types: CM=County Municipality; CY=City; MD=Municipal District; RM=Rural Municipality; T=Town.
Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on a 2006 census custom data request.

The purple flags in Map 3 denote the seven small and rural municipalities on the Prairies with a concentration of artists that is above the national average:

- Steinbach is located south of Winnipeg.
- Corman Park No. 344 surrounds the City of Saskatoon.
- Rocky View No. 44 is north of Calgary.
- Yorkton is in eastern Saskatchewan.
- St. Clements is north of Winnipeg.
- Okotoks is south of Calgary.
- Lethbridge County is in southern Alberta.

Map 3: Seven small and rural Prairie municipalities with the highest concentration of artists in 2006



There are 13 small and rural municipalities on the Prairies with reliable data on artists in both 2001 and 2006. Of these, five had an increase in their concentration of artists, while the other eight had a decrease.

Table 8 presents the change in the number and concentration of artists in the five small and rural municipalities in the Prairie provinces with an increase in the concentration of artists. Three of these five municipalities are in Saskatchewan, while one is in each of the other Prairie provinces. Yorkton, Saskatchewan, saw the largest increase in its concentration of artists (0.37%).

Table 8: Five small and rural municipalities in the Prairie provinces with an increase in the concentration of artists between 2001 and 2006

Municipality	Prov	Type	Number of artists in 2001	Number of artists in 2006	Concentration of artists in 2001	Concentration of artists in 2006	Change in %
Yorkton	SK	CY	40	75	0.53%	0.89%	0.37%
Grande Prairie	AB	CY	50	155	0.21%	0.49%	0.28%
Moose Jaw	SK	CY	85	100	0.54%	0.59%	0.05%
St. Clements	MB	RM	45	55	0.83%	0.87%	0.04%
Corman Park No. 344	SK	RM	50	55	1.00%	1.02%	0.02%
Totals for all three Prairie provinces			**18,605**	**19,125**	**0.64%**	**0.59%**	**-0.05%**

Municipality types: CY=City; RM=Rural Municipality.
Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on 2001 and 2006 census custom data requests.

More information about artists in the 22 small and rural municipalities in the Prairie provinces with reliable data is provided in the detailed tables in Appendix A.

Ontario

There are 56,900 artists in Ontario who spent more time at their art than at any other occupation in May 2006. Ontario has nearly twice as many artists as any other province. Artists represent 0.81% of the overall provincial labour force, slightly higher than the Canadian average (0.77%).

Ninety-three small and rural municipalities in Ontario have reliable data on artists. Of these, 39 have a concentration of artists that is above the national average (0.77%).

Table 9 presents the number and concentration of artists in the 11 small and rural municipalities in Ontario with a concentration of artists that is above 1.3%:

- The top-ranked Ontario municipality is Niagara-on-the-Lake, with a concentration of artists of 2.56%.
- Meaford is the second-ranked Ontario municipality, with 2.21% of its labour force in arts occupations.
- All of the 11 municipalities are in southern Ontario, including areas such as the Niagara Peninsula, Georgian Bay, the Bruce Peninsula, Muskoka, and eastern Ontario.

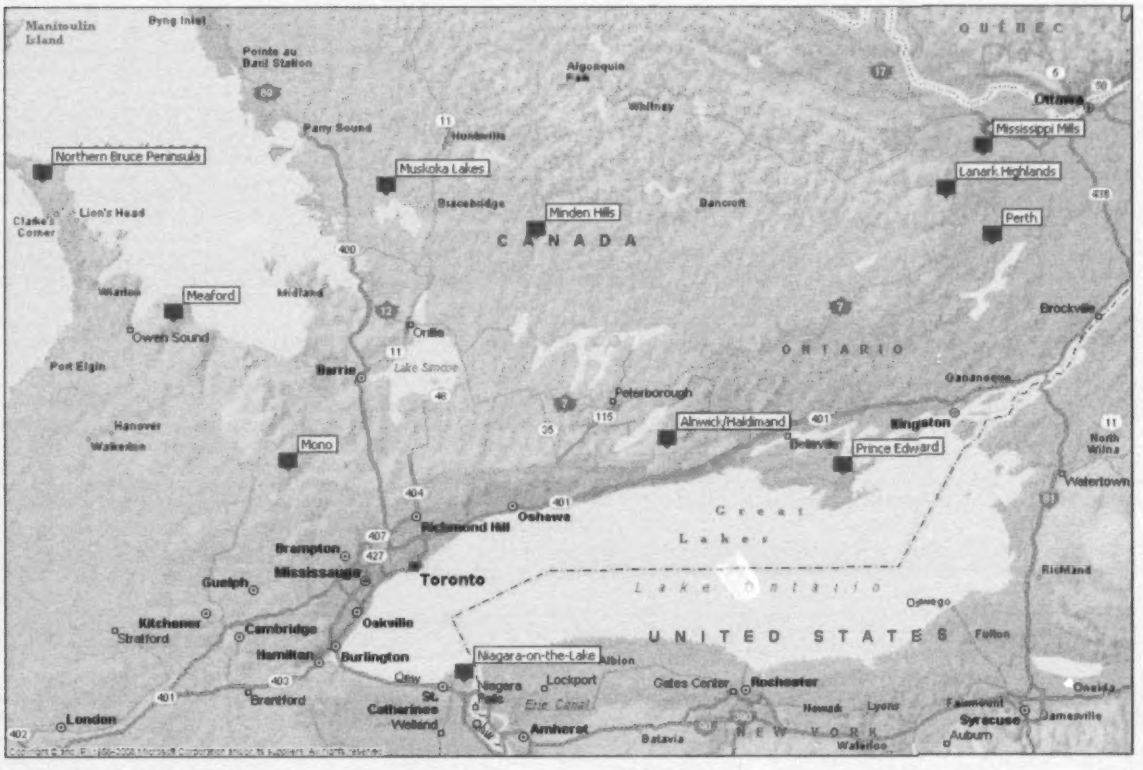
Table 9: Eleven small and rural municipalities in Ontario with the highest concentration of artists in 2006

Municipality	Type	Number of artists	Overall labour force	Concentration of artists
Niagara-on-the-Lake	T	220	8,590	2.56%
Meaford	MU	140	6,330	2.21%
Northern Bruce Peninsula	MU	40	2,090	1.91%
Alnwick/Haldimand	TP	65	3,835	1.69%
Muskoka Lakes	TP	65	3,990	1.63%
Minden Hills	TP	50	3,195	1.56%
Perth	T	45	2,910	1.55%
Mono	T	65	4,395	1.48%
Prince Edward	CY	205	13,970	1.47%
Mississippi Mills	T	95	6,970	1.36%
Lanark Highlands	TP	40	3,025	1.32%
Ontario totals		**56,860**	**6,991,670**	**0.81%**

Municipality types: CY=City; MU=Municipality; T=Town; TP=Township.
Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on a 2006 census custom data request.

The purple flags in Map 4 denote the 11 small and rural municipalities in Ontario with a concentration of artists that is above 1.3%.

Map 4: Eleven small and rural Ontario municipalities with the highest concentration of artists in 2006



There are 59 small and rural municipalities in Ontario with reliable data on artists in both 2001 and 2006. Of these, 21 saw an increase in their concentration of artists, another 37 saw a decrease, while the other municipality saw no change.

Table 10 presents the change in the number and concentration of artists in the 11 small and rural municipalities in Ontario with the largest increase in the concentration of artists. Bracebridge and Scugog both saw very large increases in their concentration of artists (0.64% and 0.61%, respectively).

Table 10: Eleven small and rural municipalities in Ontario with the largest increase in the concentration of artists between 2001 and 2006

Municipality	Type	Number of artists in 2001	Number of artists in 2006	Concentration of artists in 2001	Concentration of artists in 2006	Change in %
Bracebridge	T	40	110	0.53%	1.17%	0.64%
Scugog	TP	70	160	0.62%	1.23%	0.61%
Mono	T	40	65	0.97%	1.48%	0.51%
Collingwood	T	40	85	0.48%	0.89%	0.41%
Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield	TP	45	90	0.51%	0.89%	0.37%
Niagara-on-the-Lake	T	170	220	2.22%	2.56%	0.34%
Guelph/Eramosa	TP	70	95	1.04%	1.26%	0.22%
Saugeen Shores	T	40	60	0.65%	0.85%	0.21%
Hamilton	TP	55	75	0.92%	1.12%	0.20%
Lincoln	T	90	130	0.83%	1.02%	0.19%
Brant	CY	90	145	0.50%	0.69%	0.19%
Ontario totals		**52,485**	**56,860**	**0.83%**	**0.81%**	**-0.02%**

Municipality types: CY=City; T=Town; TP=Township.
Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on 2001 and 2006 census custom data requests.

More information about artists in the 93 small and rural municipalities in Ontario with reliable data is provided in the detailed tables in Appendix A.

Quebec

There are 30,200 artists in Quebec who spent more time at their art than at any other occupation in May 2006. Artists represent 0.71% of the overall provincial labour force.

Sixty-one small and rural municipalities in Quebec have reliable data on artists. Of these, 39 have a concentration of artists that is above the Canadian average (0.77%).

Table 11 presents the number and concentration of artists in the 12 small and rural municipalities in Quebec with a concentration of artists that is above 1.5%:

- The top-ranked municipality in Canada is West Bolton, with a concentration of artists of 10.47%.
- West Bolton is followed by Eastman (4.40%) and Potton (4.06%).
- These top three municipalities are in the Eastern Townships.
- All of the 12 top-ranked municipalities are in southern Quebec, including municipalities in the Montreal and Gatineau areas (in addition to the Eastern Townships).

Table 11: Twelve small and rural municipalities in Quebec with the highest concentration of artists in 2006

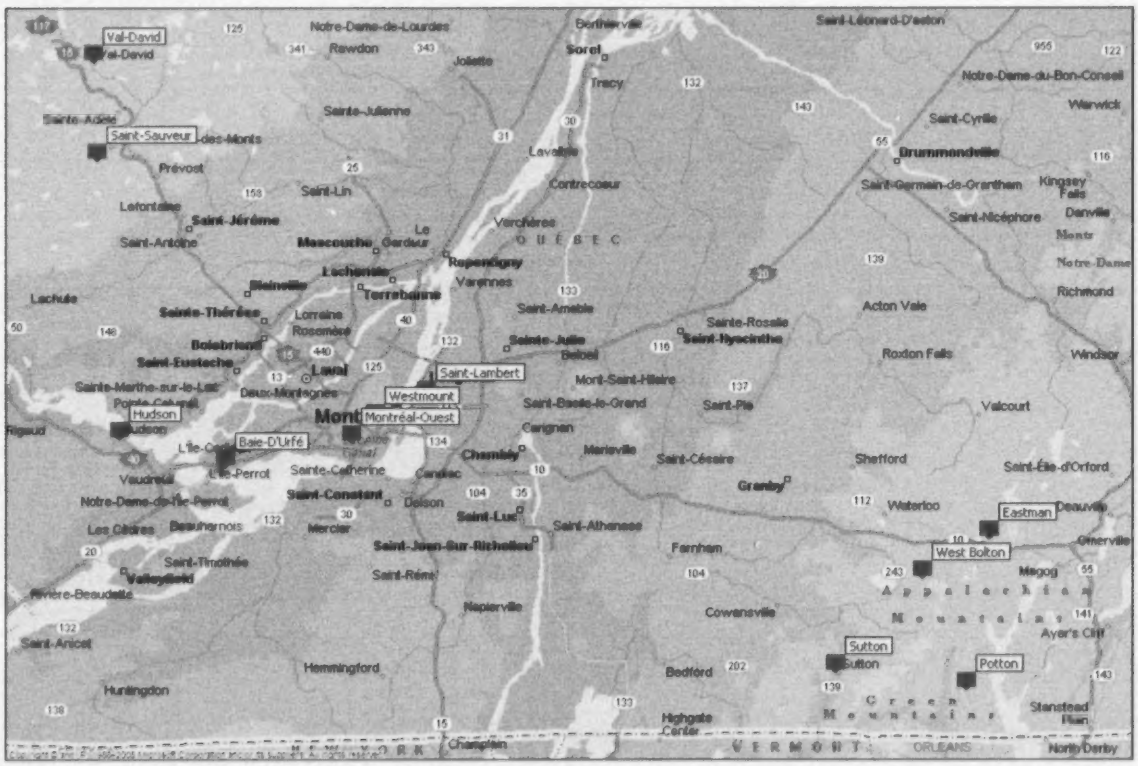
Municipality	Type	Number of artists	Overall labour force	Concentration of artists
West Bolton	MÉ	45	430	10.47%
Eastman	MÉ	40	910	4.40%
Potton	CT	40	985	4.06%
Chelsea	MÉ	105	4,130	2.54%
Sutton	V	55	2,220	2.48%
Westmount	V	280	11,530	2.43%
Baie-D'Urfé	V	45	2,010	2.24%
Saint-Lambert	V	260	11,655	2.23%
Val-David	VL	50	2,400	2.08%
Montréal-Ouest	V	65	3,150	2.06%
Hudson	V	55	2,930	1.88%
Saint-Sauveur	V	80	5,260	1.52%
Quebec totals		**30,170**	**4,225,880**	**0.71%**

Municipality types: CT=Canton; MÉ=Municipalité; V=Ville; VL=Village.
Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on a 2006 census custom data request.

The average earnings of artists are reliable for two small municipalities in Quebec: artists in Saint-Lambert have average earnings of $40,200, while artists residing in Westmount earn, on average, $31,100.

The purple flags in Map 5 denote 11 of the 12 small and rural municipalities in Quebec with a concentration of artists that is above 1.5%. Chelsea, which is near Gatineau in the Outaouais region, is not shown on this map.

Map 5: Eleven of the 12 small and rural municipalities in Quebec with the highest concentration of artists in 2006



There are 33 small and rural municipalities in Quebec with reliable data on artists in both 2001 and 2006. Of these, 14 saw an increase in their concentration of artists, while the other 19 saw a decrease.

Table 12 presents the change in the number and concentration of artists in the 10 small and rural municipalities in Quebec with the largest increase in the concentration of artists. Dorval saw a particularly large increase in its concentration of artists (0.91%).

Table 12: Ten small and rural municipalities in Quebec with the largest increase in the concentration of artists between 2001 and 2006

Municipality	Type	Number of artists in 2001	Number of artists in 2006	Concentration of artists in 2001	Concentration of artists in 2006	Change in %
Dorval	CÉ	55	155	0.58%	1.49%	0.91%
Mont-Royal	V	55	130	0.57%	1.25%	0.68%
Chelsea	MÉ	75	105	2.11%	2.54%	0.44%
Pointe-Claire	V	155	225	0.98%	1.32%	0.34%
Saint-Eustache	V	45	115	0.20%	0.46%	0.26%
Sainte-Thérèse	V	60	100	0.44%	0.67%	0.23%
Sainte-Julie	V	70	115	0.44%	0.64%	0.20%
Mirabel	V	50	105	0.33%	0.51%	0.18%
Beaconsfield	V	125	150	1.20%	1.36%	0.16%
Saint-Lambert	V	225	260	2.10%	2.23%	0.13%
Quebec totals		**27,605**	**30,170**	**0.72%**	**0.71%**	**-0.01%**

Municipality types: CÉ=Cité; MÉ=Municipalité; V=Ville.
Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on 2001 and 2006 census custom data requests.

More information about artists in the 61 small and rural municipalities in Quebec with reliable data is provided in the detailed tables in Appendix A.

Atlantic Provinces

There are 7,400 artists in the four Atlantic provinces who spent more time at their art than at any other occupation in May 2006. Artists represent 0.58% of the region's overall labour force.

There are 3,700 artists in Nova Scotia who spent more time at their art than at any other occupation in May 2006. Artists represent 0.73% of the overall provincial labour force, placing Nova Scotia third among the 10 provinces in terms of the proportion of the labour force in arts occupations. Prince Edward Island's 470 artists represent 0.58% of the provincial labour force. In New Brunswick, the 1,900 artists represent 0.47% of the overall provincial labour force, while the 1,200 artists in Newfoundland and Labrador account for 0.46% of the labour force.

Of the 22 small and rural municipalities in the Atlantic provinces with reliable data on artists, 15 have a concentration of artists that is above the national average (0.77%).

Table 13 presents the number and concentration of artists in the 15 small and rural municipalities in the Atlantic provinces with a concentration of artists that is above the national average:

- The top-ranked Atlantic municipality is Wolfville, Nova Scotia, with a concentration of artists of 3.22%.
- Hampton, New Brunswick, is the second-ranked Atlantic municipality, with 2.17% of its labour force in arts occupations.
- Eight of the 15 municipalities are in Nova Scotia, four are in New Brunswick, two are in Newfoundland and Labrador, and one is on Prince Edward Island.

Table 13: Fifteen small and rural municipalities in the Atlantic provinces with the highest concentration of artists in 2006					
Municipality	**Prov**	**Type**	**Number of artists**	**Overall labour force**	**Concentration of artists**
Wolfville	NS	T	65	2,020	3.22%
Hampton	NB	T	50	2,305	2.17%
Cumberland Subd. D	NS	SC	40	2,275	1.76%
Alnwick	NB	P	50	3,025	1.65%
Sackville	NB	T	45	3,070	1.47%
Chester	NS	MD	70	5,740	1.22%
Pictou Subd. A	NS	SC	45	3,725	1.21%
Kings Subd. B	NS	SC	80	6,655	1.20%
Portugal Cove-St. Philip's	NL	T	40	3,720	1.08%
New Glasgow	NS	T	50	4,880	1.02%
Antigonish Subd. A	NS	SC	45	4,580	0.98%
Corner Brook	NL	CY	105	10,755	0.98%
Lunenburg	NS	MD	125	14,015	0.89%
Charlottetown	PEI	CY	165	18,585	0.89%
Rothesay	NB	T	60	6,880	0.87%
Totals for all four Atlantic provinces			**7,360**	**1,269,310**	**0.58%**

Municipality types: CY=City; MD=Municipal District; P=Parish; SC=Subdivision of County Municipality; T=Town.

Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on a 2006 census custom data request.

The purple flags in Map 6 denote the 15 small and rural municipalities in the Atlantic provinces with a concentration of artists that is above the national average.

Map 6: Fifteen small and rural Atlantic municipalities with the highest concentration of artists in 2006

There are 13 small and rural municipalities in the Atlantic Provinces with reliable data on artists in both 2001 and 2006. Of these, five saw an increase in their concentration of artists, while the other eight saw a decrease.

Table 14 presents the change in the number and concentration of artists in the five small and rural municipalities in the Atlantic provinces with an increase in the concentration of artists. There is at least one municipality from each of the four Atlantic Provinces. Corner Brook, Newfoundland and Labrador, saw the largest increase in its concentration of artists (0.41%).

Table 14: Five small and rural municipalities in the Atlantic provinces with an increase in the concentration of artists between 2001 and 2006

Municipality	Prov	Type	Number of artists in 2001	Number of artists in 2006	Concentration of artists in 2001	Concentration of artists in 2006	Change in %
Corner Brook	NL	CY	55	105	0.57%	0.98%	0.41%
Kings Subd. A	NS	SC	40	70	0.36%	0.59%	0.23%
East Hants	NS	MD	45	60	0.41%	0.48%	0.07%
Rothesay	NB	T	55	60	0.85%	0.87%	0.03%
Charlottetown	PEI	CY	155	165	0.87%	0.89%	0.02%
Totals for all four Atlantic provinces			**7,215**	**7,360**	**0.61%**	**0.58%**	**-0.03%**

Municipality types: CY=City; MD= Municipal District; SC=Subdivision of County Municipality; T=Town.
Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on 2001 and 2006 census custom data requests.

More information about artists in the 22 small and rural municipalities in the Atlantic provinces with reliable data is provided in the detailed tables in Appendix A.

Section 6: Key findings

Artists in Small and Rural Municipalities in Canada, the 29th report in the *Statistical Insights on the Arts* series from Hill Strategies Research, provides an analysis of artists residing in small and rural municipalities in Canada. "Small and rural" municipalities are defined as those municipalities with fewer than 50,000 residents.

As many artists as Toronto and Montreal combined

One-quarter of the 140,000 artists in Canada reside in small and rural municipalities (36,500 artists, or 26%). This is almost exactly the same number of artists that reside in the cities of Toronto and Montreal combined (35,700).

Visual artists and craftspeople are the artists who are most likely to reside in small and rural municipalities. Almost one-half of artisans and craftspersons (47%) reside in small and rural municipalities, while 35% of painters, sculptors and other visual artists do so.

Artists represent 0.54% of the combined local labour forces in small and rural municipalities in Canada, lower than the Canadian average of 0.77%.

Census data is available for the 261 small and rural municipalities with 40 or more artists. These 261 small and rural municipalities are home to 21,100 artists, representing 15% of all Canadian artists.

In addition to the municipalities mentioned in this summary (many of which are in Quebec, British Columbia or Nunavut), the full report contains interesting details about artists in municipalities such as Rocky View (Alberta), Corman Park and Yorkton in Saskatchewan, Steinbach (Manitoba), Niagara-on-the-Lake and Meaford in Ontario, Hampton (New Brunswick), Wolfville (Nova Scotia), as well as Portugal Cove-St. Philips and Corner Brook in Newfoundland and Labrador.

The full report, funded by the Canada Council for the Arts, the Department of Canadian Heritage and the Ontario Arts Council, is available free of charge on the Hill Strategies Research website (http://www.hillstrategies.com) and the websites of the funding organizations.

West Bolton (Quebec), Cape Dorset (Nunavut), Denman and Hornby Islands (B.C.) top the list

West Bolton (in Quebec's Eastern Townships) is the only municipality in Canada with over 10% of its labour force in arts occupations. West Bolton's concentration of artists (10.47%) is over 13 times the Canadian average (0.77%) and more than four times the level in Vancouver, the large city with the highest concentration of artists (2.35%). The Eastern Township's *Tour des Arts*, a studio tour, "is set amidst some of the Eastern Townships' most spectacular backroads countryside -- the hills and valleys around Brome, Sutton, Bolton, and Mansonville.... the *Tour*

des Arts is the oldest of the Townships' regional arts tours [established in 1988], and features stops at studios and workshops of forty of the region's most talented artists and artisans."[14]

Cape Dorset, Nunavut, is the second-ranked municipality (9.47% of its labour force in arts occupations). According to Cape Dorset's website, carving and printmaking are major economic activities in the municipality that calls itself the "Inuit Art Capital of Canada".[15] Two well-known Cape Dorset visual artists are Kenojuak Ashevak (a recipient of the Order of Canada whose best-known works are prints and drawings) and carver Ohito Ashoona (recipient of the 2002 National Aboriginal Achievement Award for arts and culture).

The third-ranked municipality is Comox-Strathcona K, a Regional District Electoral Area encompassing Denman and Hornby Islands in British Columbia (9.17% of its labour force in arts occupations). Just off the eastern coast of Vancouver Island, the islands are known to both tourists and residents for their strong artistic communities. According to RealHornby.com, "Hornby Island has a diverse and talented community of artists, many who have committed a lifetime to their craft."[16] DenmanIsland.com indicates that "Denman residents produce an abundance of unique arts & crafts and have helped the small Gulf Island earn an esteemed reputation around the world."[17] The islands have a number of music events and festivals, as well as the Denman Island Arts Centre.

As shown in Summary Figure 1, of the ten small and rural municipalities with the highest concentration of artists, six are in British Columbia, three are in Quebec's Eastern Townships, and one is in Nunavut. These 10 small and rural municipalities have much higher artistic concentrations than larger Canadian municipalities (i.e., those with a population of 50,000 or more). In fact, Vancouver, the large municipality with the highest concentration of artists, would rank only 21st among the smaller municipalities. Nine of the 10 small and rural municipalities have an overall labour force of fewer than 3,000 people.

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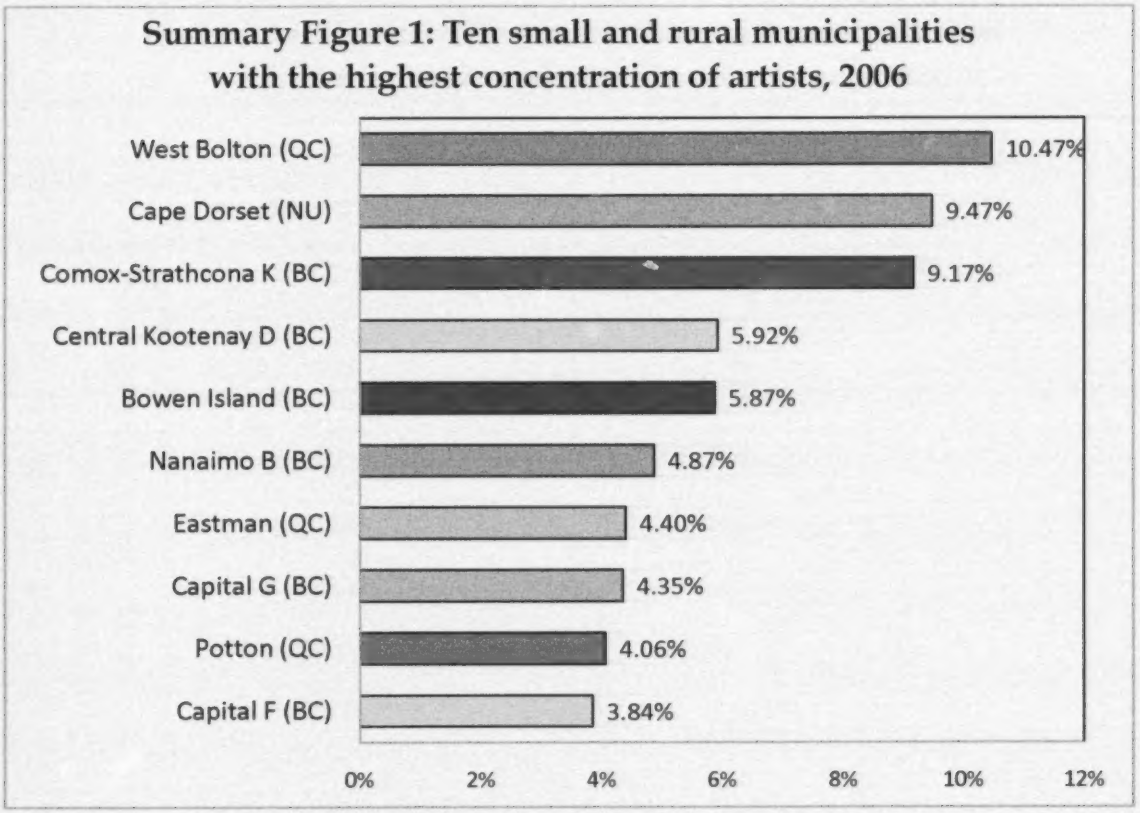
[14] Townships Heritage Web Magazine, developed by the Townshippers' Association, http://www.townshipsheritage.com/Eng/Archives/News/tourdesarts.html. See also http://www.tourdesarts.com. Both pages viewed December 31, 2009.

[15] See http://www.capedorset.ca/en/index.asp. Viewed December 31, 2009.

[16] See http://www.realhornby.com/creations/artists/. Viewed December 31, 2009.

[17] See http://www.denmanisland.com/. Viewed December 31, 2009.



The arts contribute to the quality of life of many small and rural municipalities

A report on *Developing and Revitalizing Rural Communities through Arts and Creativity* indicates that "arts, culture and heritage are viewed not only as amenities to improve the quality of life, but as a foundation upon which the future of these rural/small communities rests. The arts and creative activities can profoundly affect the ability of a town not only to survive over time, but to thrive."[18] Rural festivals, events and facilities can help create and maintain rural identities, foster a collective sense of belonging, as well as enable community-building and community cohesion.

A key finding of *Artists in Small and Rural Municipalities in Canada* – that there are significant concentrations of artists in small and rural municipalities across the country – demonstrates that the arts contribute to the quality of life and the social and economic vitality of many small and rural communities in Canada. The text of the full report focuses on municipalities in each province or region with an above-average concentration of artists, while an appendix provides information about all 261 small and rural municipalities with at least 40 artists.

[18] *Developing and Revitalizing Rural Communities through Arts and Creativity: Summary Overview*, Creative City Network of Canada, March 2009, p. 1.

Changes between 2001 and 2006

There are 164 small and rural municipalities with reliable census data from 2001 and no boundary changes between 2001 and 2006. In these 164 municipalities, the number of artists grew by 4% between 2001 and 2006. In comparison, the overall labour force in these 164 municipalities grew by 14% during the same timeframe.

The growth in the number of artists in these small and rural municipalities (4%) was less than the growth in Canada as a whole (7%) and in the 92 larger cities with reliable historical data (8%).

Many small municipalities saw significant changes – both increases and decreases – in the number of artists captured in the 2001 and 2006 census data. Relatively small numbers (e.g., 40 or 50 artists) can make big differences in the number and concentration of artists in these municipalities.

Of the eight small and rural municipalities with the largest increase in the concentration of artists between 2001 and 2006, three are in British Columbia (Capital G RDA, Comox-Strathcona K RDA and Esquimalt DM), three are in Ontario (Bracebridge, Scugog and Mono), and two are in Quebec (Dorval and Mont-Royal).

Methodological notes

Artists include actors, choreographers, craftspeople, composers, conductors, dancers, directors, musicians, producers, singers, visual artists and writers. Individuals are classified in the occupation in which they worked the most hours between May 7 and 13, 2006 (the census reference week).

The study is based on a custom data request from Statistics Canada's 2006 census, commissioned by the Department of Canadian Heritage.

Appendix A: Detailed tables

Note: The table is sorted by province in descending order of the concentration of artists in 2006.

Prov	Census Subdivision (Municipality)	Type	Number of artists in 2006	Overall labour force	Concentration of artists in 2006	Number of artists in 2001	Concentration of artists in 2001
NU	Cape Dorset	HAM	45	475	9.47%	110	22.68%
NU	Iqaluit	CY	55	3,665	1.50%	50	1.62%
YT	Whitehorse	CY	135	13,620	0.99%	190	1.53%
NT	Yellowknife	CY	110	12,790	0.86%	60	0.56%
BC	Comox-Strathcona K	RDA	110	1,200	9.17%	85	8.17%
BC	Central Kootenay D	RDA	50	845	5.92%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	Bowen Island	IM	130	2,215	5.87%	115	6.63%
BC	Nanaimo B	RDA	110	2,260	4.87%	105	5.82%
BC	Capital G	RDA	130	2,990	4.35%	65	3.30%
BC	Capital F	RDA	215	5,595	3.84%	255	5.18%
BC	Cowichan Valley G	RDA	45	1,265	3.56%	50	4.44%
BC	Cowichan Valley E	RDA	60	2,320	2.59%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	Lantzville	DM	55	2,235	2.46%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	Nanaimo H	RDA	45	1,855	2.43%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	Central Kootenay F	RDA	55	2,275	2.42%	45	1.99%
BC	Sunshine Coast D	RDA	45	2,065	2.18%	60	3.58%
BC	Oak Bay	DM	220	10,265	2.14%	170	1.95%
BC	North Okanagan F	RDA	50	2,390	2.09%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	Nanaimo F	RDA	80	4,055	1.97%	45	1.50%
BC	West Vancouver	DM	455	23,190	1.96%	535	2.56%
BC	Comox-Strathcona A	RDA	55	2,820	1.95%	40	1.80%
BC	Nelson	CY	100	5,440	1.84%	75	1.47%
BC	Central Kootenay H	RDA	45	2,475	1.82%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	Sechelt	DM	75	4,425	1.69%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	White Rock	CY	170	10,670	1.59%	130	1.42%
BC	Peachland	DM	40	2,610	1.53%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	North Vancouver	CY	440	28,855	1.52%	455	1.68%
BC	Kent	DM	40	2,655	1.51%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	Nanaimo G	RDA	55	3,690	1.49%	40	1.26%
BC	Nanaimo E	RDA	45	3,035	1.48%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	Cariboo G	RDA	40	2,705	1.48%	n.a.	n.a.

BC	Port Moody	CY	210	17,180	1.22%	140	1.01%
BC	Comox-Strathcona B	RDA	50	4,230	1.18%	50	1.16%
BC	View Royal	T	65	5,500	1.18%	60	1.44%
BC	Central Saanich	DM	110	9,685	1.14%	135	1.57%
BC	Esquimalt	DM	120	10,570	1.14%	55	0.61%
BC	Parksville	CY	55	5,070	1.08%	65	1.56%
BC	Qualicum Beach	T	40	3,805	1.05%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	Sooke	DM	60	5,725	1.05%	55	1.18%
BC	North Cowichan	DM	155	15,310	1.01%	165	1.28%
BC	Comox-Strathcona C	RDA	45	4,455	1.01%	55	1.28%
BC	Salmon Arm	CY	75	8,765	0.86%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	Greater Vancouver A	RDA	50	5,855	0.85%	130	3.06%
BC	North Saanich	DM	55	6,465	0.85%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	Port Alberni	CY	75	9,130	0.82%	40	0.50%
BC	Central Okanagan J	RDA	140	17,160	0.82%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	Whistler	DM	55	7,135	0.77%	65	0.91%
BC	Prince Rupert	CY	55	7,365	0.75%	40	0.49%
BC	Powell River	CY	50	6,770	0.74%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	Langley	CY	100	13,675	0.73%	90	0.71%
BC	Summerland	DM	40	5,745	0.70%	40	0.78%
BC	Lake Country	DM	40	6,150	0.65%	50	0.95%
BC	Terrace	CY	40	6,370	0.63%	45	0.68%
BC	Vernon	CY	120	19,175	0.63%	60	0.37%
BC	Squamish	DM	55	9,075	0.61%	70	0.84%
BC	Courtenay	CY	70	11,590	0.60%	100	1.13%
BC	Mission	DM	115	19,190	0.60%	165	1.06%
BC	Dawson Creek	CY	40	6,725	0.59%	n.a.	n.a.
BC	Pitt Meadows	DM	55	9,565	0.58%	55	0.65%
BC	Langford	CY	80	14,225	0.56%	90	0.85%
BC	Campbell River	CY	90	17,165	0.52%	125	0.82%
BC	Penticton	CY	85	17,315	0.49%	80	0.56%
BC	Cranbrook	CY	45	10,400	0.43%	55	0.57%
AB	Rocky View No. 44	MD	195	21,750	0.90%	230	1.21%
AB	Okotoks	T	90	10,790	0.83%	75	1.12%
AB	Lethbridge County	CM	45	5,575	0.81%	n.a.	n.a.
AB	Canmore	T	65	8,405	0.77%	90	1.22%
AB	Foothills No. 31	MD	100	13,180	0.76%	90	0.87%
AB	Spruce Grove	CY	95	12,555	0.76%	n.a.	n.a.
AB	Cochrane	T	65	8,605	0.76%	n.a.	n.a.

AB	Lacombe	T	45	6,285	0.72%	n.a.	n.a.
AB	Camrose	CY	55	9,255	0.59%	n.a.	n.a.
AB	Leduc County	CM	45	8,305	0.54%	n.a.	n.a.
AB	Grande Prairie	CY	155	31,490	0.49%	50	0.21%
AB	Parkland County	CM	90	18,685	0.48%	n.a.	n.a.
AB	Red Deer County	CM	40	11,655	0.34%	80	0.73%
AB	Airdrie	CY	50	18,525	0.27%	40	0.32%
SK	Corman Park No. 344	RM	55	5,395	1.02%	50	1.00%
SK	Yorkton	CY	75	8,380	0.89%	40	0.53%
SK	Moose Jaw	CY	100	17,075	0.59%	85	0.54%
MB	Steinbach	CY	65	6,160	1.06%	n.a.	n.a.
MB	St. Clements	RM	55	6,305	0.87%	45	0.83%
MB	Taché	RM	40	5,510	0.73%	n.a.	n.a.
MB	Springfield	RM	45	8,100	0.56%	45	0.61%
MB	Brandon	CY	110	25,245	0.44%	100	0.45%
ON	Niagara-on-the-Lake	T	220	8,590	2.56%	170	2.22%
ON	Meaford	MU	140	6,330	2.21%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Northern Bruce Peninsula	MU	40	2,090	1.91%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Alnwick/Haldimand	TP	65	3,835	1.69%	55	1.71%
ON	Muskoka Lakes	TP	65	3,990	1.63%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Minden Hills	TP	50	3,195	1.56%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Perth	T	45	2,910	1.55%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Mono	T	65	4,395	1.48%	40	0.97%
ON	Prince Edward	CY	205	13,970	1.47%	170	1.38%
ON	Mississippi Mills	T	95	6,970	1.36%	90	1.39%
ON	Lanark Highlands	TP	40	3,025	1.32%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Guelph/Eramosa	TP	95	7,525	1.26%	70	1.04%
ON	Scugog	TP	160	12,995	1.23%	70	0.62%
ON	Pembroke	CY	80	6,565	1.22%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	North Glengarry	TP	70	5,765	1.21%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Stratford	CY	225	18,640	1.21%	260	1.54%
ON	South Stormont	TP	85	7,235	1.17%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Bracebridge	T	110	9,395	1.17%	40	0.53%
ON	Erin	T	80	7,130	1.12%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Blue Mountains	T	45	4,020	1.12%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Centre Wellington	TP	175	15,670	1.12%	175	1.29%
ON	Hamilton	TP	75	6,720	1.12%	55	0.92%

ON	Trent Hills	MU	65	6,165	1.05%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Beckwith	TP	40	3,850	1.04%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	South Frontenac	TP	115	11,070	1.04%	115	1.27%
ON	Port Hope	MU	95	9,260	1.03%	85	1.03%
ON	Lincoln	T	130	12,690	1.02%	90	0.83%
ON	Stone Mills	TP	45	4,485	1.00%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Elizabethtown-Kitley	TP	55	5,885	0.93%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Tiny	TP	55	5,985	0.92%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Greater Napanee	T	75	8,280	0.91%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Collingwood	T	85	9,520	0.89%	40	0.48%
ON	Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield	TP	90	10,150	0.89%	45	0.51%
ON	Port Colborne	CY	90	10,265	0.88%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Saugeen Shores	T	60	7,050	0.85%	40	0.65%
ON	Georgian Bluffs	TP	55	6,485	0.85%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Mapleton	TP	45	5,550	0.81%	45	0.87%
ON	Clearview	TP	65	8,035	0.81%	75	0.98%
ON	King	TP	95	12,030	0.79%	155	1.42%
ON	Lambton Shores	MU	50	6,510	0.77%	60	1.09%
ON	East Gwillimbury	T	100	13,370	0.75%	85	0.69%
ON	Cavan-Millbrook-North Monaghan	TP	40	5,380	0.74%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Central Elgin	MU	60	8,080	0.74%	70	0.99%
ON	Norwich	TP	45	6,115	0.74%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Cobourg	T	70	9,525	0.73%	75	0.90%
ON	Fort Erie	T	120	16,390	0.73%	130	0.92%
ON	Thames Centre	MU	60	8,255	0.73%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Oro-Medonte	TP	90	12,440	0.72%	90	0.87%
ON	Wilmot	TP	75	10,450	0.72%	65	0.74%
ON	South Dundas	TP	40	5,705	0.70%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Brant	CY	145	21,070	0.69%	90	0.50%
ON	Adjala-Tosorontio	TP	45	6,555	0.69%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Kincardine	MU	45	6,780	0.66%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Whitchurch-Stouffville	T	95	14,900	0.64%	135	1.05%
ON	Pelham	T	60	9,720	0.62%	75	0.87%
ON	Aurora	T	175	29,115	0.60%	175	0.74%
ON	Springwater	TP	65	10,830	0.60%	50	0.56%
ON	Brockville	CY	70	11,680	0.60%	70	0.67%
ON	Brock	TP	40	6,790	0.59%	70	1.10%
ON	Ingersoll	T	40	6,855	0.58%	n.a.	n.a.

ON	Wasaga Beach	T	45	7,715	0.58%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Woolwich	TP	70	12,030	0.58%	75	0.71%
ON	Orillia	CY	95	16,365	0.58%	80	0.55%
ON	Owen Sound	CY	65	11,555	0.56%	75	0.72%
ON	Essex	T	65	11,745	0.55%	70	0.64%
ON	West Grey	MU	40	7,310	0.55%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Innisfil	T	95	18,235	0.52%	70	0.46%
ON	Uxbridge	TP	60	11,550	0.52%	115	1.15%
ON	Clarence-Rockland	CY	65	12,550	0.52%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Petawawa	T	45	8,690	0.52%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Tecumseh	T	75	15,175	0.49%	65	0.45%
ON	Belleville	CY	135	27,360	0.49%	100	0.43%
ON	Haldimand County	CY	125	26,140	0.48%	170	0.72%
ON	Loyalist	TP	40	8,415	0.48%	45	0.60%
ON	Middlesex Centre	TP	45	9,585	0.47%	45	0.54%
ON	St. Thomas	CY	95	20,245	0.47%	55	0.32%
ON	Huntsville	T	50	10,755	0.46%	65	0.70%
ON	St. Clair	TP	40	8,930	0.45%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Cornwall	CY	100	22,600	0.44%	90	0.43%
ON	Orangeville	T	70	16,020	0.44%	80	0.56%
ON	Essa	TP	45	10,400	0.43%	55	0.57%
ON	Strathroy-Caradoc	TP	50	11,700	0.43%	50	0.48%
ON	Quinte West	CY	95	23,340	0.41%	90	0.42%
ON	LaSalle	T	65	16,345	0.40%	55	0.38%
ON	Woodstock	CY	80	20,485	0.39%	85	0.49%
ON	New Tecumseth	T	60	16,275	0.37%	80	0.55%
ON	Bradford West Gwillimbury	T	55	14,955	0.37%	80	0.60%
ON	Georgina	T	90	24,580	0.37%	115	0.54%
ON	Grimsby	T	50	14,585	0.34%	70	0.58%
ON	Amherstburg	T	40	12,340	0.32%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Lakeshore	T	65	20,110	0.32%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Leamington	MU	50	15,885	0.31%	n.a.	n.a.
ON	Timmins	CY	60	24,775	0.24%	55	0.25%
QC	West Bolton	MÉ	45	430	10.47%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Eastman	MÉ	40	910	4.40%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Potton	CT	40	985	4.06%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Chelsea	MÉ	105	4,130	2.54%	75	2.11%
QC	Sutton	V	55	2,220	2.48%	n.a.	n.a.

QC	Westmount	V	280	11,530	2.43%	305	2.94%
QC	Baie-D'Urfé	V	45	2,010	2.24%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Saint-Lambert	V	260	11,655	2.23%	225	2.10%
QC	Val-David	VL	50	2,400	2.08%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Montréal-Ouest	V	65	3,150	2.06%	90	3.05%
QC	Hudson	V	55	2,930	1.88%	65	2.77%
QC	Saint-Sauveur	V	80	5,260	1.52%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Dorval	CÉ	155	10,405	1.49%	55	0.58%
QC	Cantley	MÉ	70	4,790	1.46%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Mont-Saint-Hilaire	V	130	9,485	1.37%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Beaconsfield	V	150	10,990	1.36%	125	1.20%
QC	Pointe-Claire	V	225	17,010	1.32%	155	0.98%
QC	La Pêche	MÉ	55	4,370	1.26%	45	1.25%
QC	Mont-Royal	V	130	10,380	1.25%	55	0.57%
QC	Hampstead	V	45	3,995	1.13%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Baie-Saint-Paul	V	40	3,995	1.00%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Pont-Rouge	V	40	4,240	0.94%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Saint-Hippolyte	PE	40	4,285	0.93%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Côte-Saint-Luc	V	140	15,000	0.93%	145	1.11%
QC	Sainte-Adèle	V	55	6,190	0.89%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Chambly	V	110	13,385	0.82%	110	1.00%
QC	Rawdon	MÉ	40	4,870	0.82%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Otterburn Park	V	40	4,975	0.80%	65	1.46%
QC	Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot	V	45	5,910	0.76%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville	V	105	14,375	0.73%	145	1.07%
QC	Rosemère	V	60	8,455	0.71%	70	0.95%
QC	Boucherville	V	160	23,685	0.68%	185	0.88%
QC	Sainte-Thérèse	V	100	14,875	0.67%	60	0.44%
QC	Sainte-Sophie	MÉ	40	6,080	0.66%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Sainte-Julie	V	115	18,045	0.64%	70	0.44%
QC	Saint-Basile-le-Grand	V	60	9,595	0.63%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Beloeil	V	70	11,360	0.62%	110	1.05%
QC	Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac	V	40	6,770	0.59%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	La Prairie	V	75	12,930	0.58%	90	0.85%
QC	Dollard-Des Ormeaux	V	160	28,360	0.56%	215	0.79%
QC	Joliette	V	50	9,155	0.55%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Saint-Lazare	V	55	10,105	0.54%	45	0.65%

QC	Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	MÉ	40	7,355	0.54%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Deux-Montagnes	V	55	10,255	0.54%	40	0.43%
QC	Mirabel	V	105	20,560	0.51%	50	0.33%
QC	Boisbriand	V	80	15,900	0.50%	70	0.48%
QC	Rouyn-Noranda	V	110	22,100	0.50%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Saint-Eustache	V	115	25,065	0.46%	45	0.20%
QC	Blainville	V	105	27,680	0.38%	65	0.32%
QC	Magog	V	50	13,325	0.38%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Vaudreuil-Dorion	V	60	16,010	0.37%	60	0.53%
QC	Saint-Georges	V	60	17,345	0.35%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Baie-Comeau	V	45	13,260	0.34%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Granby	V	90	26,620	0.34%	140	0.60%
QC	Rimouski	V	80	23,895	0.33%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Sorel-Tracy	V	55	17,515	0.31%	55	0.34%
QC	Varennes	V	40	13,070	0.31%	n.a.	n.a.
QC	Mascouche	V	60	20,080	0.30%	55	0.34%
QC	Châteauguay	V	60	23,280	0.26%	80	0.38%
QC	Victoriaville	V	50	21,860	0.23%	55	0.27%
QC	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield	V	40	20,990	0.19%	n.a.	n.a.
NB	Hampton	T	50	2,305	2.17%	40	2.85%
NB	Alnwick	P	50	3,025	1.65%	75	2.53%
NB	Sackville	T	45	3,070	1.47%	n.a.	n.a.
NB	Rothesay	T	60	6,880	0.87%	55	0.85%
NB	Riverview	T	65	10,640	0.61%	65	0.66%
NB	Dieppe	C	70	11,935	0.59%	n.a.	n.a.
NS	Wolfville	T	65	2,020	3.22%	n.a.	n.a.
NS	Cumberland Subd. D	SC	40	2,275	1.76%	n.a.	n.a.
NS	Chester	MD	70	5,740	1.22%	75	1.44%
NS	Pictou Subd. A	SC	45	3,725	1.21%	n.a.	n.a.
NS	Kings Subd. B	SC	80	6,655	1.20%	n.a.	n.a.
NS	New Glasgow	T	50	4,880	1.02%	n.a.	n.a.
NS	Antigonish Subd. A	SC	45	4,580	0.98%	n.a.	n.a.
NS	Lunenburg	MD	125	14,015	0.89%	215	1.67%
NS	Truro	T	40	6,135	0.65%	40	0.73%
NS	Kings Subd. A	SC	70	11,920	0.59%	40	0.36%
NS	East Hants	MD	60	12,450	0.48%	45	0.41%
PEI	Charlottetown	CY	165	18,585	0.89%	155	0.87%

NL	Portugal Cove-St. Philip's	T	40	3,720	1.08%	45	1.41%
NL	Corner Brook	CY	105	10,755	0.98%	55	0.57%
NL	Paradise	T	45	7,825	0.58%	n.a.	n.a.
NL	Conception Bay South	T	40	12,290	0.33%	55	0.54%
All 261 small and rural municipalities with reliable data			**21,115**	**2,660,960**	**0.79%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
Canadian totals			**140,040**	**18,201,265**	**0.77%**	**130,695**	**0.80%**

Municipal structures and types are different for each province and territory.
The following municipality types are included in the above table: CÉ=Cité; CM=County Municipality; CT=Canton; CY=City; DM=District Municipality; HAM=Hamlet; IM=Island Municipality; MD=Municipal District; MÉ=Municipalité; MU=Municipality; P=Parish; RDA=Regional District Electoral Area; RM=Rural Municipality; SC=Subdivision of County Municipality;T=Town; TP=Township; V=Ville; VL=Village.
Note: "n.a."=Historical data not available
Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on 2001 and 2006 census custom data requests.

Appendix B: Descriptions of the nine arts occupations

Source: 2006 National Occupation Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), Statistics Canada
http://www.statcan.gc.ca/subjects-sujets/standard-norme/soc-cnp/2006/noc2006-cnp2006-eng.htm

Occupation title and code	Definition
Actors and comedians (F035)	Actors and comedians perform roles in motion picture, television, theatre and radio productions to entertain a variety of audience. They are employed by motion picture, television, theatre and other production companies. This unit group includes acting teachers employed by private acting schools. Exclusions: Persons who teach acting in post-secondary, secondary or elementary schools (E1, Teachers and Professors).
Artisans and craftspersons (F144)	This unit group includes those who use manual and artistic skills to design and make ornamental objects, pottery, stained glass, jewellery, rugs, blankets, other handicrafts and artistic floral arrangements. Makers of stringed musical instruments are also included in this unit group. Most craftspersons are self-employed. Artistic floral arrangers are usually employed in florist shops and floral departments of retail establishments or may be self-employed. Craft instructors are also included in this unit group and are employed by artisan guilds, colleges, private studios and recreational organizations. Exclusions: Painters, sculptors and other visual artists (F036, Painters, Sculptors and Other Visual Artists); Machine operators and assemblers and Related Occupations; or J, Occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities).
Authors and writers (F021)	Authors and writers plan, research and write books, scripts, storyboards, plays, essays, speeches, manuals, specifications and other non-journalistic articles for publication or presentation. They are employed by advertising agencies, governments, large corporations, private consulting firms, publishing firms, multimedia/new-media companies and other establishments, or they may be self-employed. Exclusions: Journalists (F023, Journalists).
Conductors, composers and arrangers (F032)	This unit group included those who conduct bands and orchestras, compose musical works and arrange instrumental and vocal compositions. They are employed by symphony and chamber orchestras, bands, choirs, sound recording companies, orchestras for ballet and opera performances or they may be self-employed. Exclusions: Occupations concerned with performing or teaching instrumental or vocal music (F033, Musicians and Singers).

Dancers (F034)	This unit group includes dancers and dance teachers. Dancers are employed by ballet and dance companies, television and film productions and night clubs and similar establishments. Dance teachers are employed by dance academies and dance schools. Exclusions: Persons who teach dance in post-secondary, secondary or elementary schools (E1, Teachers and Professors), Choreographers (F031, Producers, Directors, Choreographers and Related Occupations); and Exotic and striptease dancers (F132, Other Performers).
Musicians and singers (F033)	This unit group includes musicians, singers and teachers of vocal and instrumental music. Musicians and singers perform with orchestras, choirs, opera companies and popular bands in establishments such as concert halls, lounges and theatres and in film, television and recording studios. Music teachers teach in conservatories, academies and private homes. Exclusions: Persons who teach music in post-secondary, secondary or elementary school (E1, Teachers and Professors), and Music composers and arrangers (F032, Conductors, Composers and Arrangers).
Other performers (F132)	This unit group includes circus performers, magicians, models, puppeteers and other performers not elsewhere classified. They are employed by circuses, nightclubs, theatre, advertising and other production companies or may be self-employed.
Painters, sculptors and other visual artists (F036)	Painters, sculptors and other visual artists create original paintings, drawings, sculptures, engravings and other artistic works. They are usually self-employed. This group also includes art instructors and teachers, who are usually employed by art schools. Exclusions: Art teachers in primary, secondary or post-secondary institutions (E1, Teachers and Professors); Graphic designers (F141, Graphic Designers and Illustrating Artists); Skilled craftspersons (F144, Artisans and Craftspersons) and House painters (H144, Painters and Decorators).
Producers, directors, choreographers and related occupations (F031)	This unit group includes producers, directors, choreographers and others who oversee and control the technical and artistic aspects of film, television, radio, dance and theatre productions. They are employed by film production companies, radio and television stations, broadcast departments, advertising companies, sound recording studios, record production companies and dance companies. They may also be self-employed. Exclusions: Editors of pre-recorded videos, sound recording mixers and other radio and video technicians (F125, Audio and Video Recording Technicians).